

## HYD

Sore pierc'd by wintry wind,  
How many shrink into the fordid hut  
Of cheerless poverty. *Thomson.*  
HUTCH. *n. f.* [hycca, Saxon; *huche*, French.] A corn chest.  
The best way to keep them, after they are threshed, is to  
dry them well, and keep them in *hutches*, or close casks. *Mort.*  
To Huzz. *v. n.* [from the sound.] To buzz; to murmur.  
HUZZA'. *interj.* A shout; a cry of acclamation.  
The *huzzas* of the rabble are the same to a bear that they  
are to a prince. *L'Estrange.*  
It was an unfair thing in you to keep a parcel of roar-  
ing bullies about me day and night, with *huzzas* and hunting  
horns never let me cool. *Arbutnot's History of John Bull.*  
All fame is foreign, but of true desert;  
Plays round the head, but comes not to the heart:  
One self-approving hour whole years outweighs  
Of stupid flatters and of loud *huzzas*. *Pope's Essay on Man.*  
To HuzzA'. *v. n.* [from the interjection.] To utter acclama-  
tion.  
A caldron of fat beef, and sloop of ale,  
On the *huzzing* mob shall still prevail. *King's Cookery.*  
To HuzzA'. *v. a.* To receive with acclamation.  
He was *huzzed* into the court by several thousands of  
weavers and clothiers. *Addison.*  
HYACINTH. *n. f.* [ἵακινθος; *hyacinthos*, Fr. *hyacinthus*, Lat.]  
1. A plant.  
It hath a bulbous root: the leaves are long and narrow: the  
stalk is upright and naked, the flowers growing on the upper  
part in a spike: the flowers consist each of one leaf, are naked,  
tubulose, and cut into six divisions at the brim, which are re-  
flexed: the ovary becomes a roundish fruit with three angles,  
which is divided into three cells, which are filled with roundish  
seeds. *Miller.*  
The silken fleece, impurpl'd for the loom,  
Rival'd the *hyacinth* in vernal bloom. *Pope's Ode.*  
2. The *hyacinth* is the same with the *lapis hyacinthus* of the an-  
cients. It is a less shewy gem than any of the other red ones,  
but not without its beauty, though not gaudy. It is seldom  
smaller than a seed of hemp, or larger than a nutmeg. It is  
found of various degrees of deepness and paleness; but its  
colour is always a deadish red, with a considerable admixture  
of yellow, which even sometimes seems predominant: but its  
most usual is that mixed red and yellow, which we know by  
the name of flame-colour. This gem is found in several parts  
of Europe; but the finest fort comes from the East and West  
Indies. *Hill on Fossils.*  
HYACINTHINE. *adj.* [ἵακινθινος;] Made of hyacinths.  
HYADES. *n. f.* [ἡάδες;] A watery constellation.  
HYADS. *n. f.* [ἡάδες;] A watery constellation.  
Then sailors quarter'd heav'n, and found a name  
For ev'ry fix'd and ev'ry wand'ring star;  
The pleiads, *hyads*. *Dryden's Georgicks.*  
HYALINE. *adj.* [ὑάλινος;] Glassy; crystalline; made glass;  
resembling glass.  
From heav'n-gate not far, founded in view  
On the clear *hyaline*, the glassy sea. *Milton's Parad. Lost.*  
HYBRIDOUS. *adj.* [ὑβριδός; *hybridos*, Latin.] Begotten between  
animals of different species.  
Why such different species should not only mingle together,  
but also generate an animal, and yet that that *hybridous* pro-  
duction should not again generate, is to me a mystery. *Ray.*  
HYDATIDES. *n. f.* [from ὑδῶς;] Little transparent bladders of  
water in any part: most common in dropical persons, from a  
distention or rupture of the lymphatics; for they happen  
mostly in parts abounding with those vessels. *Quincy.*  
All the water is contained in little bladders, adhering to the  
liver and peritoneum, known by the name of *hydatides*. *Wifem.*  
HYDRA. *n. f.* [ὑδρά; *hydrá*, Latin.] A monster with many heads  
slain by *Hercules*: whence any multiplicity of evils is termed  
a *hydra*.  
New rebellions raise  
Their *hydra* heads, and the false North displays  
Her broken league to imp her serpent wings. *Milton.*  
More formidable *hydra* stands within,  
Whose jaws with iron-teeth severely grin. *Dryden's Æn.*  
Subdue  
The *hydra* of the many-headed hissing crew. *Dryden.*  
HYDRAGOGUES. *n. f.* [ὑδραγωγός; *hydragogos*, Fr.] Such  
medicines as occasion the discharge of watery humours, which  
is generally the case of the stronger catharticks, because they  
shake most forcibly by their velliations the bowels and their  
appendages, so as to squeeze out water enough to make the  
stools seem to be little else. *Quincy.*  
HYDRAULICAL. *adj.* [from *hydraulick*.] Relating to the con-  
HYDRAULICK. *n. f.* veyance of water through pipes.  
Among the engines in which the air is useful, pumps may  
be accounted not contemptible ones, and divers other *hydrau-  
tical* engines. *Darwin's Physico-Theology.*  
We have employed a virtuoso to make an *hydraulick* engine,  
in which a chymical liquor, resembling blood, is driven  
through elastick channels. *Arbutnot and Pope's Miscr. Scriblerus.*  
HYDRAULICKS. *n. f.* [ὑδραγωγός; *hydragogos*, Fr.] A pipe.

## HYG

The science of conveying water through pipes or conduits.  
HYDROCELE. *n. f.* [ὑδροκήλη; *hydrocele*, Fr.] A watery rupture.  
HYDROCEPHALUS. *n. f.* [ὑδροκεφαλή; *hydrocephalus*, Fr.] A dropy in the  
head.  
A *hydrocephalus*, or dropy of the head, is only incurable  
when the serum is extravasated into the ventricles of the  
brain. *Arbutnot on Dist.*  
HYDROGRAPHER. *n. f.* [ὑδρογράφος; *hydrographos*, Fr.]  
One who draws maps of the sea.  
It may be drawn from the writings of our *hydrogra-  
pher*. *Holle.*  
HYDROGRAPHY. *n. f.* [ὑδρογραφία; *hydrographia*, Fr.]  
Description of the watery part of the terraqueous globe.  
HYDROMANCY. *n. f.* [ὑδρομαντία; *hydromantia*, Fr.]  
Prediction by water.  
Divination was invented by the Persians: there are four  
kinds of divination; *hydromancy*, *pyromancy*, *aeromancy*, and  
geomancy. *Arbutnot's Patergon.*  
HYDROMEL. *n. f.* [ὑδρομέλι; *hydromeli*, Fr.] Honey and  
water.  
*Hydromel* is a drink prepared of honey, being one of the  
most pleasant and universal drinks the northern part of Europe  
affords, as well as one of the most ancient. *Mortimer's Husb.*  
In fevers the aliments prescribed by Hippocrates were  
ptisans and cream of barley; *hydromel*, that is, honey and  
water, when there was no tendency to a delirium. *Arbutnot.*  
HYDROMETER. *n. f.* [ὑδρομέτρον;] An instrument to  
measure the extent of water.  
HYDROMETRY. *n. f.* [ὑδρομετρία;] The act of mea-  
suring the extent of water.  
HYDROPHOBIA. *n. f.* [ὑδροφοβία; *hydrophobia*, Fr.] Dread of  
water.  
Among those dismal symptoms that follow the bite of a mad  
dog, the dread of water is the most remarkable. *Quincy.*  
HYDROPHIC. *adj.* [ὑδροφικός; *hydrophicus*, French; from  
ὑδρῶς, Latin.] Dropical; diseased with ex-  
travasated water.  
Cantharides heats the watery parts of the body; as urine,  
and *hydrophic* water. *Eaton's Nat. Hist.*  
The world's whole sap is sunk:  
The general balm th' *hydrophic* earth hath drunk;  
Whither, as to the bedstead, life is shrunk,  
Dead and interr'd. *Donne.*  
Some mens *hydrophic* insatiableness learned to thirst the  
more, by how much more they drank. *King Charles.*  
*Hydrophic* swellings, if they be pure, are pellucid. *Wifem.*  
Every lust is a kind of *hydrophic* distemper, and the more  
we drink the more we shall thirst. *Tillotson's Sermons.*  
*Hydrophic* wretches by degrees decay,  
Growing the more, the more they waste away;  
By their own ruins they augmented lye,  
With thirst and heat amidst a deluge fry. *Blackmore.*  
One sort of remedy he uses in dropies, viz. the water of  
the *hydrophics*, which is a remedy for the distemper. *Arbutnot.*  
HYDROSTATICAL. *adj.* [ὑδροστατική; *hydrostatica*, Fr.] Relating to  
hydrostatics; taught by hydrostatics.  
A human body forming in such a fluid, will never be recon-  
cilable to this *hydrostatical* law: there will be always something  
lighter beneath, and something heavier above; because bone,  
the heaviest in specie, will be ever in the midst. *Bentley.*  
HYDROSTATICALLY. *adv.* [from *hydrostatical*.] According to  
hydrostatics.  
The weight of all bodies around the earth is ever propor-  
tional to the quantity of their matter: for instance, a pound  
weight, examined *hydrostatically*, doth always contain an equal  
quantity of solid mass. *Bentley's Sermon.*  
HYDROSTATICS. *n. f.* [ὑδροστατική; *hydrostatica*, Fr.]  
The science of weighing fluids; weighing bodies in fluids.  
HYDROTICK. *n. f.* [ὑδροτικός; *hydroticus*, French.] Purger of  
water or phlegm.  
He seems to have been the first who divided purges into  
*hydroticks* and purgers of bile. *Arbutnot on Cures.*  
HYEN. *n. f.* [hyene, French; *hyena*, Latin.] An animal like  
HYENA. *n. f.* a wolf, said fabulously to imitate human voices.  
I will weep when you are disposed to be merry; I will  
laugh like a *hyen*, when you are inclined to sleep. *Shakespeare.*  
A wonder more amazing would we find;  
The *hyena* shews it, of a double kind:  
Varying the sexes in alternate years,  
In one begets, and in another bears. *Dryden's Fables.*  
The *hyena* was indeed well joined with the beaver, as having  
also a bag in those parts, if thereby we understand the *hyena*  
odorata, or civet cat. *Brown's Vulgar Errors.*  
The keen *hyena*, fellest of the fell. *Thomson's Summer.*  
HYGROMETER. *n. f.* [ὑγρομέτρον; *hygrometres*, French.]  
An instrument to measure the degrees of moisture.  
A sponge, perhaps, might be a better *hygrometer* than the  
earth. *Arbutnot on Air.*  
HYGROSCOPE. *n. f.* [ὑγροσκόπος; *hygroscope*, Fr.] An  
instrument to shew the moisture and dryness of the air, and  
to measure and estimate the quantity of either extreme. *Quincy.*  
Moisture in the air is discovered by *hygroscopes*. *Arbutnot.*  
HYLA'RHICAL.

## HYP

HYLA'RHICAL. *adj.* [ὑλάρχη; *hylarches*, Fr.] Prefiding over matter.  
HYM. *n. f.* A species of dog.  
Avant, you curs!  
Mastiff, greyhound, mungrel grim,  
Hound or spaniel, brache or *hym*;  
Or bobtail tike, or trundle tail,  
Tom will make him weep and wail. *Shakespeare. King Lear.*  
HY'MEN. *n. f.* [ὑμην;] A marriage song.  
1. The god of marriage.  
2. The virginal membrane.  
HYMENE'AL. *n. f.* [ὑμηναιος;] A marriage song.  
HYMENE'AN. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.  
And heav'nly choirs the *hymeneal* sung. *Milt. Par. Lost.*  
For her the spouse prepares the bridal ring;  
For her white virgins *hymeneal* sing. *Pope.*  
HYMENE'AL. *adj.* Pertaining to marriage.  
The suitors heard, and deem'd the mirthful voice  
A signal of her *hymeneal* choice. *Pope's Ode.*  
HYMN. *n. f.* [ὑμνος; *hymnos*, Fr. ὕμνος;] An encomiastick song, or  
song of adoration to some superior being.  
As I earst, in praise of mine own dame,  
So now in honour of thy mother dear,  
An honourable *hymn* I eke should frame. *Spenser.*  
Our solemn *hymns* to sudden furies change;  
Our bridal flow'rs serve for a buried coarfe. *Shakespeare.*  
When steel grows  
Soft as the parasite's silk, let *hymns* be made  
An overture for the wars. *Shakespeare's Coriolanus.*  
There is an *hymn* sung; but the subject of it is always the  
praises of Adam, and Noah and Abraham, concluding ever  
with a thanksgiving for the nativity of our Saviour. *Bacon.*  
Farewell, you happy shades,  
Where angels first should practise *hymns*, and string  
Their tuneful harps, when they to heav'n would sing. *Dryd.*  
To HYMN. *v. a.* [ὑμνίζω;] To praise in song; to worship with  
hymns.  
To HYMN. *v. n.* To sing songs of adoration.  
They touch'd their golden harps, and *hymning* prais'd  
God and his works. *Milton.*  
He had not left alive this patient faint,  
This anvil of affronts, but sent him hence  
To hold a peaceful branch of palm above,  
And *hymn* it in the quire. *Dryden's Spanish Fryar.*  
HYMNICK. *adj.* [ὑμνικός;] Relating to hymns.  
He rounds the air, and breaks the *hymnick* notes  
In birds, heav'n's choristers, organick throats;  
Which, if they did not die, might seem to be  
A tenth rank in the heavenly hierarchy. *Donne.*  
To HYP. *v. a.* [barbarously contracted from *hypochondriack*.] To  
make melancholy; to dispirit.  
Have been, to the last degree, *hyp'd* since I saw you. *Speer.*  
HY'PALLAGE. *n. f.* [ὑπαλλάγη;] A figure by which words  
change their cases with each other.  
HY'PER. *n. f.* [ὑπερ;] A word barbarously curtailed by *Prior* from  
*hypercritick*. A hypercritick is one more critical than neces-  
sity requires. *Prior* did not know the meaning of the word.  
Criticks I read on other men,  
And *hypers* upon them again. *Prior.*  
HYPERBOLA. *n. f.* [ὑπερβολή; *hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολή;] In geo-  
metry, a section of a cone made by a plane, so that the axis of  
the section inclines to the opposite leg of the cone, which in the  
parabola is parallel to it, and in the ellipsis intersects it. The  
axis of the hyperbolical section will meet also with the opposite  
side of the cone, when produced above the vertex. *Harris.*  
Had the velocities of the several planets been greater or less  
than they are, or had their distances from the sun, or the  
quantity of the sun's matter, and consequently his attractive  
power been greater or less than they are now, with the same  
velocities, they would not have revolved in concentrick circles,  
but have moved in *hyperbolas*, very eccentric. *Bentley's Serm.*  
HYPERBOLE. *n. f.* [ὑπερβολή; *hyperbole*, Fr. ὑπερβολή;] A figure in rhe-  
torick by which any thing is increased or diminished beyond  
the exact truth: as, he runs faster than lightning. His passions  
are fallen to dust. He was so giant, the case of a flagellet was  
a mansion for him. *Shaksp.*  
Terms unquar'd,  
Which, from the tongue of roaring Typhon dropt,  
Would seem *hyperboles*. *Shaksp. Troilus and Cressida.*  
Tassata phrases, sicken terms precise,  
Three pill'd *hyperboles*, spruce affectation,  
Figures pedanticall, these Summer flies,  
Have blown me full of maggot ostentation. *Shakespeare.*  
They were above the *hyperboles*, that fond poetry bestows  
upon its admired objects. *Glanv. Seeff. c. 1.*  
*Hyperboles*, so daring and so bold,  
Disdaining bounds, are yet by rules controld;  
Above the clouds, but yet within our sight,  
They mount with truth, and make a tow'ring flight. *Granv.*  
The common people understand raiillery, or at least rheto-  
rick, and will not take *hyperboles* in too literal a sense. *Swift.*

## HYP

HYPERBO'ICAL. *adj.* [ὑπερβολικός; *hyperbolikos*, French; from *hyper-*  
HYPERBO'ICK. *n. f.* *bolá*.]  
1. Belonging to the hyperbola; having the nature of an *hyper-*  
bola.  
Cancelled in the middle with squares, with triangles be-  
fore, and behind with *hyperbolick* lines. *Grew's Museum.*  
The horny or pellucid coat of the eye riseth up, as a hil-  
lock, above the convexity of the white of the eye, and is of  
an *hyperbolical* or parabolical figure. *Ray on the Creation.*  
2. [From *hyperbole*.] Exaggerating or extenuating beyond fact.  
It is parabolical, and probably *hyperbolical*, and therefore not  
to be taken in a strict sense. *Boyle.*  
HYPERBO'ICALLY. *adv.* [from *hyperbolical*.]  
1. In form of an hyperbola.  
2. With exaggeration or extenuation.  
Yet may all be solved, if we take it *hyperbolically*. *Brown.*  
Scylla is seated upon a narrow mountain, which thrusts  
into the sea a steep high rock, and *hyperbolically* described by  
Homer as inaccessible. *Brown's Notes on the Odyssey.*  
HYPERBO'IFORM. *adj.* [hyperbola and forma.] Having the  
form, or nearly the form of the hyperbola.  
HYPERBO'REAN. *n. f.* [ὑπερβοριεύς; *hyperboreus*, Lat.]  
Northern.  
HYPERCRIT'ICK. *n. f.* [ὑπερκριτικός; *hyperkritikos*, Fr. ὑπερκριτικός;] A  
critick exact or captious beyond use or reason.  
Those *hypercriticks* in English poetry differ from the opi-  
nion of the Greek and Latin judges of antiquity, from the Ita-  
lians and French, and from the general taste of all ages. *Dryd.*  
HYPERCRIT'ICAL. *adj.* [from *hypercritick*.] Critical beyond  
necessity or use.  
We are far from imposing those nice and *hypercritical* pun-  
tilios, which some astrologers oblige our gardeners to. *Evelyn.*  
Such *hypercritical* readers will consider my business was to  
make a body of refined sayings, only taking care to produce  
them in the most natural manner. *Swift.*  
HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [ὑπερμετρον;] Any thing greater  
than the standard requires.  
When a man rises beyond six foot, he is an *hypermeter*, and  
may be admitted into the tall club. *Addison's Guardian.*  
HYPERMETER. *n. f.* [ὑπερμετρον;] Any thing greater  
than the standard requires.  
Where the *hypermetre* was great, I sprinkled it with pre-  
cipitate, whereby I more speedily freed the ulcer of its putre-  
faction. *Wifem's Surgery.*  
HYPHEN. *n. f.* [ὑφή;] A note of conjunction: as, *vir-tue*,  
*ever-living*.  
HYPO'ETICK. *n. f.* [ὑποετικός;] Any medicine that induces  
sleep.  
HYPOCHONDRES. *n. f.* [ὑποχόνδρες; *hypochondres*, Fr. ὑποχόνδρες;] The  
two regions lying on each side the cartilago eniformis, and  
those of the ribs, and the tip of the breast, which have in one  
the liver, and in the other the spleen. *Quincy.*  
The blood moving too slowly through the celiac and me-  
senterick arteries, produce various complaints in the lower  
bowels and *hypochondres*; from whence such persons are called  
*hypochondriack*. *Arbutnot on Aliments.*  
HYPOCHONDRIACAL. *adj.* [ὑποχονδριακή; *hypochondriacae*, French; from  
HYPOCHONDRIACK. *n. f.* *hypochondres*.]  
1. Melancholy; disordered in the imagination.  
Socrates laid down his life in attestation of that most fun-  
damental truth, the belief of one God; and yet he's not re-  
corded either as fool or *hypochondriack*. *Decay of Piety.*  
2. Producing melancholy.  
Cold sweats are many times mortal, and always suspected;  
as in great fears, and *hypochondriacal* passions, being a relaxa-  
tion or forsaking of the spirits. *Bacon's Nat. History.*  
HYPOCIST. *n. f.* [ὑποκίστις; *hypocistes*, French.]  
*Hypocist* is an inspissated juice in large flat masses, con-  
siderably hard and heavy, of a fine shining black colour, when  
broken. It is brought from the Levant, sometimes from  
France, and other parts of Europe. The stem of the plant,  
from which it is produced, is thick and fleshy; and, what is  
singular, much thicker at the top than towards the bottom.  
The fruits contain a tough glutinous liquor, which are gar-  
thered before they are ripe; and the juice is expressed, then  
evaporated over a gentle fire, formed into cakes, and dried in  
the sun. It is an astringent medicine of considerable power.  
Hill's Mat. Med.  
HYPOCRISY. *n. f.* [ὑποκρίσις; *hypocrisis*, Fr. ὑποκρίσις;] Diffimulation  
with regard to the moral or religious character.  
Next stood *hypocrisy* with holy leer,  
Soft smiling and demurely looking down;  
But hid the dagger underneath the gown. *Dryden's Fables.*  
*Hypocrisy* is much more eligible than open infidelity and  
vice: it wears the livery of religion, and is cautious of giving  
scandal: nay, continued disguises are too great a constraint:  
men would leave off their vices, rather than undergo the toil  
of practising them in private. *Swift.*  
HYPOCRITE. *n. f.* [ὑποκριτής; *hypocrites*, French; ὑποκριτής;] A  
dissembler in morality or religion.